













OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 12, 1855.

Present—President E. D. Weatherford and all the members.

A message was read from Mayor Barbee giving his objections to a resolution allowing H. Seaton \$30 for services as Sergeant-at-Arms, which was referred to Revision Committee.

A claim of \$238 09, in favor of Morton & Griswold for stationery, was referred to Finance Committee.

Also a claim of \$560 92 in favor of J. B. Richey for Portland debt, was referred to Sinking Fund Committee.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Tho. Overstreet \$375, for rent of Crystal Palace rooms; G. W. Griffy \$14 50, for cash expended; A. J. Fielder \$33, for services in Engineer Department; J. W. Niven \$6, for medicines furnished poor; workhouse hands \$792; James Howard \$35, for white-washing market houses; hands at Beargrass Cut-off \$632 and \$972 15; street hands, Western District, \$2 99 50; L. M. Hospital \$1,542 92.

Alderman Harris, by leave, introduced an ordinance fixing the price of license for taverns, which was read. On motion the charter provision and rule of the board requiring same to lay over was suspended by a vote of two thirds of all the members elect.

Alderman Grainger moved to strike out \$300 and insert in lieu thereof 200, (the price,) which was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Taylor, Burton and Grainger—3.

Nays—Mr. President Weatherford, and Messrs. Harris, Douglass, Kaye and Howard—5.

The second reading of said ordinance was then dispensed with, and same was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Burton, Harris, Douglass, Kaye and Howard—5.

Nays—Mr. President Weatherford, and Messrs. Taylor and Grainger—3.

Alderman Howard, from Street Committee, Western District, reported a resolution from the Common Council appropriating the additional sum of \$40 to repair the alley between Sixth and Seventh, Chestnut and Broadway, which was adopted.

Alderman Howard, from same, reported an ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on Main street, from Twelfth to Fourteenth.

On motion of Alderman Douglass, the same was amended by striking out the word "paving," and said ordinance was then referred to Revision Committee.

Alderman Howard, from same, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved by the General Council, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby directed to give the grade stakes to the contractor on High street, from Fulton to Commercial street, in the town of Portland.

Alderman Howard, from same, reported a resolution approving the apportionment for digging and walling a cistern at the intersection of Seventh and Broadway, P. Haffler, contractor.

Also a resolution approving the apportionment for grading and paving the sidewalks on Market street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, W. H. Hazard, contractor.

Also the apportionment for grading and paving the sidewalks on Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth, W. H. Hazard, contractor, which were severally adopted.

Ald. Howard, from same, reported a resolution from the Common Council directing the Street Inspector Western District to repair the gutter on south side of Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, which was adopted.

Ald. Kaye by leave introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved by the General Council of the City of Louisville: That the Collectors of Railroad Taxes for this city be and they are hereby authorized and directed to receive in payment of any railroad tax bill or bills due for the year 1855, from the persons owing the same or their agents, the bonds of the city issued to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company payable on the 15th day of May, 1856, and said Collectors to allow the face of said bonds and the interest due thereon to the date of payment.

Resolved further, Upon the said railroad company depositing with the City Treasurer a given number of the bonds issued by the City of Louisville to said company maturing the 15th day of May, 1856, that the Railroad Collectors be and they are hereby directed to receive in payment of railroad taxes all certificates from said railroad company to the amount of the bonds thus deposited.

Ald. Grainger, from Committee on Public Works, reported a resolution directing the City Engineer to report a plan and specifications for a bridge to be erected over Beargrass Creek at the Jefferson and Brownsboro, Turnpike, which was adopted.

Alderman Taylor, from Police Committee, reported a resolution from the Common Council allowing extra pay to the Watchmen, being a substitute for a resolution of this board, which was adopted.

Alderman Taylor, from same, reported against an ordinance from the Common Council providing for the erection of two station-houses, and same was accordingly rejected.

Alderman Harris, from Special Committee, made report as to the duty of the General Council in regard to licenses, which was ordered to be spread upon the journal of this board by the following vote:

Yeas—Mr. President Weatherford, Messrs. Harris, Douglass, Kaye and Howard, 5.

Nays—Messrs. Taylor, Burton and Grainger—3.

Said report is as follows, to-wit:

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of this board to take into consideration the subject of licensing taverns or houses of entertainment, with or without the privilege of retailing spirituous liquors and the powers and duties of the General Council in reference to the same, state

That, in the investigation of this subject, there is but one question to be considered by the committee which is:

Is it a duty or privilege with the General Council to grant license for the retail of ardent, vinous or fermented liquors?

To solve this question it is necessary to consider the various legislative enactments in relation to the subject in force now and heretofore existing.

The Legislature of the State of Kentucky has uniformly recognized the use of ardent spirits as a beverage detrimental to the public weal, by the imposition of restrictions and limitations upon traffic in them, constituting the selling by retail a privilege sparingly and cautiously granted, and an exception to the general law.

By the general statute law of the State, the retail of ardent spirits for the purpose of being drunk on the premises has always been and still is restricted to "taverns." Special exceptions have from time to time been made in favor of certain municipal corporations, which have been authorized as means of raising revenue to license the retail of ardent spirits by persons other than tavern-keepers.

By the provisions of the Charter of the city of Louisville, passed by the Legislature of Ken-

tucky, and approved March 24th, 1851, in sections 6 and 7, article 6, the General Council is authorized to license "taverns, hotels, public boarding-houses—entertaining transient guests, &c."

Section 6, reads as follows: "For taverns, hotels, public boarding-houses entertaining transient guests, and other houses or places of public resort or entertainment, wherein no malt, spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors are sold by retail, excepting houses of ill fame, gambling houses and cock-pits, which shall not be licensed, not less than ten dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars each shall be charged for license."

Section 7th reads as follows: "For coffee-houses, taverns and other houses and establishments wherein malt, spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors are sold by retail, not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars each, shall be charged for license."

The Revised Statutes, adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky, at session of 1851-2, and in form from July 1, 1852, under the title of taverns, page 660, article 1, sec. 2, provide as follows:

"The county courts shall have power to grant licenses to keep a tavern in their respective counties, for one year from the date of the grant, and until the next succeeding county court."

Now, it will be observed that the provisions in the Revised Statutes, are of a general nature, applicable to the State at large, and proscribing rules for the action of the county courts, in granting tavern license, not expressly nor by implication, interfering with the provisions of our City Charter or the rights and duties of the General Council in such matters.

We hold that the Revised Statutes did not repeal the powers granted the General Council by the City Charter over the subject of licensing taverns, but if they did, the power was again re-invested by the Legislature of Kentucky at its session of 1853-4. See session acts, chapter 1013, sec. 2, page 185—which is as follows:

"That wherever the municipal authorities of a city or town, before the Revised Statutes went into effect, had the authority of licensing the retail of spirituous liquors to be drunk on the premises, they shall retain such power, and it shall not be deemed to be repealed by the Revised Statutes."

Another provision of the Revised Statutes, see page 550, article 2, sec. 3, recognises an existing right in certain cities or towns to license the retail of spirituous liquor.

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky, in 14, Ben Munroe, Commonwealth vs. Kamp, 385, has determined that a license from a county court to keep a tavern, under the general law above cited, "ex vi termini" confers and embraces the privilege of retailing ardent spirits, but the provisions of the Charter of the City of Louisville, above quoted, are entirely different from those of the general statutes upon which the decision of the Court of Appeals was based and which that decision was intended to expound.

The provisions of the City Charter, sections 6 and 7, article 6, expressly recognize a distinction between taverns with and taverns without the privilege of retailing liquors, and prescribe a different grade of taxation. Thus showing clearly that the framers of the Charter did not consider liquor an indispensable element in a tavern, or that the franchise could not exist without "grog."

But the legislative recognition of this distinction is not confined to the provisions of the City Charter merely. So early as the year 1834, (see Brown and Morehead's Digest, page 1,504, section 9,) the Legislature of Kentucky recognised the same distinction by providing that tavern-keepers, not in a town nor within a half a mile thereof, and who did not retail spirituous liquor, need not obtain license.

So, also, in 1851, (see Revised Statutes, page 665, section 2) the Legislature expressly declared that the privilege to sell spirituous liquor should not be implied in any license to keep a tavern, unless said right should be specified. This legislative definition of the word "tavern," excluding the idea that liquor is a necessary or inseparable element in the establishment, and engrained upon our statute, has no public sanction and recognition and still stands unrepelled. The statute in which it is framed was in force when the City Charter was framed, and, according to all legal presumption, was known to the framers of the Charter. Hence it is to be inferred that, in framing the Charter, they used the word according to the definition they had prescribed to it. This is made manifest by sections 6 and 7, article 6, City Charter.

Section 6th provides that the City Council may charge for license for taverns, hotels and public boarding houses, &c., wherein no malt, spirituous or fermented liquor may be sold by retail, not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars each.

Section 7th provides that for license to taverns and hotels, wherein malt, vinous, spirituous and fermented liquors are sold, not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars each.

Thus we have three separate and distinct legislative enactments, at different sessions of the Legislature, expressly declaring that a tavern may exist without the privilege of retailing liquor, or, in other words, that houses for the accommodation of the public may exist without selling whisky.

Can it then be said, after a review of the various enactments already cited, that the Legislature of Kentucky, when adopting our City Charter, believed that the use of ardent spirits as a beverage was an indispensable public legal necessity, and so thinking, determined to withhold from the City Council the momentous power to deprive the people of the "water of life."

Such a supposition is not only derogatory to the intelligence of the Legislature, but unsupported by any even plausible sophistry.

We have shown that the City Charter, in section 6, article 6, page 31, expressly authorizes the Council to license taverns, hotels, public houses, &c., wherein no malt, spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors are sold by retail, and if we look to article 5, section 23, page 28 of the Charter, we find that boarding houses and livery stable keepers in the city of Louisville are given the like lien on the property of their guests in their care, or put at livery as tavern keepers have, and are made alike answerable for the safety of property confided to them.

What want, then, we ask, has the public that taverns, hotels and public boarding houses, without the privilege of selling ardent spirits, cannot supply but the thirst for whisky?

What security for good eating and lodging, and for the safety of property is afforded by taverns with the privilege of selling liquor that is not amply guaranteed in similar establishments wherein spirits are not retailed? We answer, none.

Then we ask wherein does the accommodation of the public require taverns with the privilege of selling liquor, unless the use of ardent spirits as a beverage is regarded as a public necessity.

Unless it be conceded that the citizens of Louisville and the strangers visiting her cannot exist without using ardent spirits as a beverage, then we maintain there is no necessity for a tavern to be licensed with the privilege of retailing liquor.

From the above citation of the Charter and legislative enactments, which in our opinion, con-

tain all the law applicable to the question, we are constrained to adhere to the opinion heretofore expressed by the Revision Committee of this board, that the decision of the Judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court rendered in the cases of M. Kean and Nancy Vacaro against the Mayor and Councilmen of the city of Louisville, is erroneous.

We maintain that the general State laws regulating the granting of tavern licenses by county courts, is not applicable to the General Council of the city of Louisville;

That the City Charter of Louisville vests the General Council with the power to license taverns, hotels, public boarding houses, &c., either with or without the privilege of selling liquor, as they in their discretion may think proper;

That the General Council, being a legislative body, the Judge has no right to dictate to them how they are to legislate. Upon a failure of the Council to exercise a discretionary power conferred upon them by law, the most a Judge can (legally) do is to compel them by peremptory mandamus to act upon the subject, but he cannot compel or direct the manner of its exercise. If he can, then the General Council is a mere cipher—ought to be abolished, and the Judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court permitted to make and execute the laws and ordinances for the government of the city himself.

The awarding of the peremptory mandamus by the Judge against the Mayor and Councilmen of the city of Louisville, commanding them to issue tavern licenses to Kean and Vacaro, was virtually denying to the General Council any discretion in such matters.

The City Charter authorizes the Council to grant tavern license, either with or without the privilege to retail liquor, at their election and discretion.

The Judge commanded them to grant them tavern licenses, and decided that tavern license carried with it the right to sell liquor.

The General Council were always willing, in the exercise of the discretion given them by the charter, to grant Kean and Vacaro tavern licenses without the right to sell liquor.

There was no averment in the petition of either Kean or Vacaro, that the taverns proposed to be licensed were necessary for the accommodation of the public; nor was there any proof to that end introduced upon the trial of the causes. These facts were assumed in the decision of the Judge. The parties (Kean and Vacaro) did not show themselves entitled to a tavern license, either under the charter or State law, not having complied with the requirements of either.

Entertaining the firm conviction that the General Council has the right to license taverns or not, either with or without the privilege to retail ardent spirits as they, in their discretion, may see proper, and finding nothing in the opinion of the Circuit Judge to awaken that conviction, but upon a careful review of the law everything to confirm and strengthen it; and in view of our duty to the citizens of Louisville, who, by a very large majority, have expressed their decided opposition to the further granting of licenses for the retail of liquor in the city; and in order to prevent, as far as may be, the great amount of crime, misery, unhappiness, ruin, and desolation which the use of ardent spirits entails upon every class of society, in all their various ramifications, we recommend to this board to stand firm—pursue the line of policy laid down in withholding all licenses whatever authorizing or permitting liquor to be sold by retail, and in case mandamus are again applied for before the Judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court, to resist them to the last extremity, and if granted supersede them. We confidently believe that the mandamus granted in the cases of Kean and Vacaro, and all others which may be granted under a like state of facts, will be reversed. But if that we should be mistaken, then we urge the General Council to take immediate steps for the passage of such a law, which in clear, forcible and unmistakable language shall vest the General Council of this city with the power to banish forever the blighting and destroying curse of liquor from her midst.

GEO. L. DOUGLASS, } Special Com.

A. HARRIS, }

A resolution from the Common Council approving the apportionment for a cistern dug at the intersection of Sixth and Walnut streets, by Speed and Rousseau, was read, and on motion of Ald. Howard, the rules were suspended and same adopted.

Ordinances from same to dig and wall a well at the corner of Eighteenth and Market streets; and an ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on the west side of Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway, were referred to Street Committee, W. D.

A resolution from same making an allowance to the street hands, Eastern District, was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

A preamble and resolution from same in regard to the issue of the city bonds for Strader & Thompson's wharf, was referred to Revision Committee.

An ordinance from the Common Council for the benefit of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and a resolution from same allowing J. McCullough \$3 00 for keys was referred to Finance Committee.

A resolution from same allowing J. S. Mossop \$3 00 for burying a pauper, was referred to Alms House Committee.

A resolution from same approving the appointment of Henry Salisbury, Warden of the Relief Fire Company, was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

A resolution from same to adjourn until Thursday, 19th inst. was concurred in.

On motion the board adjourned.

O. H. STRATTAN, Clk.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD COMMON COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, July 13, 1855.

Present all the members except Mr. Raphael. The reading of the journal of last session was dispensed with.

A message from the Mayor, submitting a draft of the contract with Smith, Seckel, Steibel, & Co., was read and referred to the revision committee, who after examination reported a resolution "That his Honor, the Mayor, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to ratify and confirm the above contract with Smith, Seckel, Steibel, & Co., for the cleaning of the streets, alleys, lanes, &c., of the city," which resolution was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Dunlap, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Reesor, Shanks, Vaughan, and Zeigler—8.

Nays—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Gailbraith, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Reesor, Shanks, Vaughan, and Zeigler—13.

The following resolutions from the Board of Aldermen were concurred in and adopted:

A resolution allowing the hands at the cut-off their pay for one week ending July 7.

A resolution directing the chairman of the finance committees of the two boards in conjunction with the city attorney to examine the list of property bought by the city for taxes and report a list of the owners' names, against whom action should be taken by bill or otherwise to enforce collections, or secure the property to the city by complete title.

Resolution allowing the street hands of the Western District their pay from June 28 to July 11.

Resolution directing the city engineer to give

grade stakes to the contractor on High street, from Fulton to Commercial, in Portland.

Resolution allowing A. J. Fielder \$33 for services in engineer department.

The following ordinances which were passed by this board were returned rejected by the Board of Aldermen:

An ordinance in relation to the collection of city taxes for the year 1855.

An ordinance providing for the erection and management of two station houses in Louisville for police purposes.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing the hands on the cut-off their pay for one week ending June 31, was referred to Committee on Public Works.

An ordinance fixing tavern license, with privilege of selling liquor at \$300, was read. Mr. Gilliss moved to lay the same on the table, which was lost, whereupon said ordinance was referred to the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Eastern and Western Districts.

A resolution from the same, concerning the collection of railroad taxes for the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was referred to the Revision Committee.

A resolution from the same, allowing hospital expenses for June, was amended by inserting "amounting to \$1,542 42," and adopted as amended.

An ordinance from the same, making appropriations for the fiscal year ending March 9th, 1856, was read once and adopted section by section and paragraph by paragraph. The appropriation of \$6,000 for the improvement of High street was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Beatty, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Shanks, Vaughan, and Weaver—9.

Nays—President Riley, Messrs. Dunlap, Gailbraith, Pope, Reesor, and Zeigler—6.

Mr. Dunlap also moved to amend the paragraph appropriating \$3,000 for incidental expenses by striking out the words "town clock," which was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Dunlap, Reesor, and Shanks.

Nays—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Gailbraith, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Vaughan, Weaver, and Zeigler—11.

Whereupon said ordinance was ordered to a second reading, and the second reading being dispensed with, the same was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Shanks, Vaughan, Weaver, and Zeigler—11.

Nays—Messrs. Dunlap, Gailbraith, Pope, and Reesor—4.

Mr. Pennebaker, from the Revision Committee, reported against the petition of E. Hall for license as an insurance broker, and was, on motion, discharged from further consideration of said petition.

The same, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported an ordinance to re-curb and repave the sidewalks on the south side of Market street between Sixth and Seventh streets, which was read once and ordered to a second reading, and the second reading being dispensed with, the same was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Gailbraith, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Shanks, Vaughan, Weaver, and Zeigler—12.

Nays—Messrs. Dunlap and Reesor—2.

The same reported a resolution directing the street inspector to relay the gutter on the south side of Market between Sixth and Seventh, when the sidewalks shall have been recurbed and repaved.

The same was, on motion, discharged from the consideration of the petition of C. Murphy.

Mr. Pennebaker presented a letter from R. J. Elliott, Esq., city attorney, to George C. Goddard, Esq., attorney at law, New York, authorizing him to defend the city in the suit of Meyer & Stucker against the city of Louisville, which letter was ordered to be entered on the journal and mailed by the clerk.

Mr. Weaver, from the Street Committee for Eastern District, reported an ordinance to grade and pave the alley, between Madison and Walnut and Jackson and Hancock streets, which was read once and ordered to a second reading, and the second reading being dispensed with, the same was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Dunlap, Gailbraith, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pope, Pennebaker, Plummer, Reesor, Shanks, Vaughan, Weaver, and Zeigler—15.

Nays—None.

The same presented a resolution allowing J. D. Selvaig \$56 40 for work on streets, which was adopted.

Messrs. Gilliss and Plummer, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries for the Western District, to whom was referred the petition of Andrew Sunkel for tavern license, on Market street, between Third and Fourth, presented the following report and resolution:

The Committee on Taverns and Groceries for the Western District have had under consideration an application from Andrew Sunkel for a tavern license on Market street, between Third and Fourth, have visited the premises and report the accommodations unfit for a tavern. The question was asked the proprietor of the house, whether or not he desired a license without the liquor privilege. The answer was in favor of liquor. This is another effort to sell liquor under cover of a recent decision that a tavern license carries with it the right to sell liquor. This double privilege under one license, your Committee respectfully deny. Therefore—

Be it resolved by the General Council, That the application of Andrew Sunkel for a tavern license as above stated be and the same is hereby rejected.

Which report and resolution were adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Gailbraith, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Pope, Shanks, Vaughan, Weaver, and Zeigler—13.

Nays—Messrs. Dunlap and Reesor—2.

Messrs. Plummer and Gilliss, from the same Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Lewis Schaum for a tavern license, made the following report:

The Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Western District, to whom was referred the application of Lewis Schaum for a tavern license, report that the house occupied by said Schaum is wholly unsuited for a tavern, that the bedding and general appearance of the entire premises are forbidding in all respects. Your Committee, while in the house, ascertained that said Schaum, although professing to keep a grocery and provision store, has been selling whisky and other liquor by the drink in violation of the charter and ordinances of the city of Louisville, for which he is now under indictment. We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That, in accordance with the facts contained in the above report, the application of Lewis Schaum for a tavern license on Water street, between Sixth and Seventh, be and the same is hereby rejected.

Which report and resolution were adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Dunlap, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Pope, Shanks, Vaughan, Weaver, and Zeigler—13.

Nays—Messrs. Gailbraith and Reesor—2.

Mr. Dunlap, from the Committee on the Fire

Department, reported a resolution confirming the appointment of Thos. Walker as Warden of the Hope Fire Company, which was adopted.

Mr. Pennebaker presented a resolution "that a committee of two from the Board of Aldermen and four from the Board of Common Council be raised, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the condition of the court house in Louisville, and the propriety of completing the same on its present plan, and the probable cost thereof; also, the propriety of disposing of the same and erecting a new court house on some other ground, and the costs of the other lot and court house, suitable to the demands of the city and county of Jefferson; and, also, the propriety of erecting buildings on the lot of the present court house and the cost thereof, and report as soon as the various duties required hereby can be performed," which was adopted.

Mr. Pennebaker introduced by its title, "An ordinance authorising the employment of some competent person to take charge of and keep in good order the court house and grounds, said person to have the authority of a police officer," which was adopted.

Mr. Gilliss introduced the following ordinance: Be it Ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby directed to refuse the receipt of all moneys tendered for tavern or coffee-house licenses until the application therefor has been approved by said Council; and further, that all ordinances incompatible with this ordinance be and they are hereby repealed—

Which was referred to the Revision Committee.

Mr. Dunlap presented a resolution, that the keeper of the workhouse is authorised to sell to B. Figg 130 feet of curbing at 20 cents per running foot, which was adopted.

Mr. Pennebaker moved that the Chairman of the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the petitions in relation to additional voting places in the Second Ward, be instructed to report the opinion of the City Attorney thereon, at this meeting, which motion was lost.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Thursday, 19th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.

EDW. COCKE, Clerk.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.

Flour still lower; sales of superfine at \$6. A sale of 600 bushels wheat at \$5; market 75¢ for round rye. Sales 700 sacks corn at 70¢. Sales 50 bales hay from leaves at \$18 a lot was offered in the evening at \$16 per ton at the wharf. On 45¢. Small sales of Rio coffee at 11¢. Sales 40 hds sugar at 64¢. A sale of 100 bbls plantation molasses at 35¢. Mess pork held firmly at \$17. Sales 23 hds tobacco—1 hhd wet at \$4 45, 7 at \$5 20¢ at \$5 55. 5 at \$5 75¢ at \$6 05, 7 at \$6 10¢ at \$6 40, and 3 at \$6 75¢. Sales of the week 222 hds. Sale of 100 pieces choice bagging at 15¢. 222 pieces at 13¢, and 450 hfl pieces and 500 pieces at 13¢. A sale of 140 coils hemp-leaf rope at 8¢, and 444 coils and 100 hfl coils at 64¢. Sales 123 bales twine at 1